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ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY - OPEN SOURCES ON AFRICA

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PREFACE

This bibliography is culled from a variety of unclassified periodicals, scholarly journals, and books received during the previous month. Some sources, dependent on surface mails and convoluted routing, are slightly dated. Their entry herein is contingent solely on date of receipt. The array of political, military, strategic, and other materials cited is derived from general, regional, and some national publications published yearly, quarterly, monthly, weekly, or erratically. Hence, sources differ from month to month. The intent of the bibliographers is to provide a good sampling of regional-related sources to aid the researcher in maintaining awareness of the state of the art and of developments. No presumption of comprehensiveness is made.

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY - OPEN SOURCES ON AFRICA
(Received in October 1983)

AFRICA GENERAL

Bissell, Richard E. "Soviet Military Aid to Africa." Journal of Contemporary African Studies, October 1981, pp. 1-18.

A somewhat dated analysis of Soviet military aid in Africa. The use of Soviet bloc personnel to maintain regimes in power is the most dramatic new development. Concludes that changes in Soviet global activity point to increased Soviet military activity in Africa.

Cordesman, Anthony H. "The Soviet Arms Trade: Patterns for the 1980s, Part II." Armed Forces Journal International, August 1983, pp. 34-44 and 69.

Details the Soviet Union's sale of arms to important Third World countries. Contains charts which show the interaction between Soviet sales and advisory efforts in those regions which supply the West with most of its oil and strategic minerals.

"The Cuban Jinx in Southern Africa." Newsweek (New Delhi), 16-30 April 1983, pp. 35-36.

Not only are the United States and Western nations critical of the Cuban military presence in Africa (numbering about 45,000), but there is a "strong body of opinion among the OAU" membership that the Cuban presence is "detrimental" and "a destabilizing influence" in Africa. Many nations, however, are not willing to criticize openly the Cubans because they fear that they will be seen as pro-South Africa and anti-Third World.

Kanet, Roger E. "Security Issues in Soviet African Policy: The Imperatives of Soviet Security Policy in Soviet-African Relations." Crossroads, Spring 1983, pp. 81-120.

Soviet objectives in Africa include protecting and strengthening the Soviet position in countries where the Soviet Union already has established a dominant position and competing with the West for influence in the Third World. An integral part of Soviet policy has been military assistance and arms transfers. The author concludes that the unsettled situation in most of Africa will offer opportunities for Soviet involvement. Africa's secondary importance to the Soviet Union will prevent direct confrontation with the United States over African issues.

Legum, Colin. "Israel Busily Forges African Links." Africa Economic Digest, 2 September 1983, pp. 2-4.

Examines Israel's new ties with African states. Discusses the implications of these ties in light of Liberian President Samuel Doe's trip to acquire intelligence information about Libyan activities.

ANGOLA

"Angola: The Other Cubans." Africa Now, June 1983, pp. 34-35.

In addition to the well-publicized Cuban troops in Angola, there are approximately 2,000 Cuban doctors, dentists, health technicians, civil engineers, builders, university lecturers, and teachers working in Angola. This article primarily focuses on Cuban medical personnel in Angola.

BOTSWANA

Annual Report of the Commissioner of the Botswana Police for the Year 1980.
Gaborone, Botswana: Government Printer, 1980, 34 pp.

Contains comprehensive information on the Botswana Police. Includes sections on organization and administration, recruitment and training, transportation and logistics, the Criminal Investigation Department, and the official duties performed by the police.

CAMEROON

"Cameroun: Biya's Bulldozer." Africa Confidential, 5 October 1983, pp. 6-7.

An analysis of the rivalry between President Paul Biya and his predecessor, Ahmadou Ahidjo, to control the state bureaucracy and the only political party in Cameroon. Through dismissing old Ahidjo partisans and appointing his own men, Biya has consolidated power. Structural and personnel changes are discussed.

CHAD

Oueddei, Goukouni. "We Cannot Accept a Divided Country . . . We Will Fight to the End." New African, October 1983, pp. 18-19.

An interview with the former president of Chad who now is figurehead leader of the rebel forces engaged against the government of Hissene Habre and the French. Oueddei insists that a major condition for negotiating is the removal of French troops, and he denies that the Libyans were the major force behind the successful operations that the rebels mounted in July and August 1983. The interviewer states that it is obvious that the Libyans orchestrated Oueddei's statement.

"Revolt in South Threatens Habre's Grip on Chad." Africa News, 3 October 1983, pp. 1-3, 6.

Focuses on the southern front in the Chad civil war and emphasizes the dangers that dissidents in this region pose to the National Government of Hissene Habre. The problems of North-South Chad relations are discussed as well as the role of Christian churches in Chad.

CONGO

Williams, Richard. "Marx Takes Back Seat in the Congo." Africa Now, October 1983, pp. 73-76.

The Congo is struggling to become less dependent on oil exports which provide 95 percent of the country's export revenues; Elf Congo estimates a production decline after 1986. To diversify the economy before the oil runs out, an ambitious 5-year plan was launched last year, including infrastructure construction and lumber exploitation. As the Congo adapts its Marxist principles to a new economy, international links are being modified. Russian aid and advice are now predominantly military, while the French economic connection is being strengthened.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Orozco, Miguel. "Mongoma Clan Clings to Power." New Africa, September 1983, pp. 17-18.

Discusses the rule of Colonel Teodoro Obiang Nguema in Equatorial Guinea since the 1979 ouster of the former president. In addition to a declining economy, the country faces opposition from exile groups--the Coordinating Committee of the Opposition Forces (JCFOGE) and the Civilian Junta of National Salvation (JCSN)--which wish to alter the constitutional order of the country.

GHANA

Brittain, Victoria. "Ghana's Precarious Revolution." New Left Review, July-August 1983, pp. 50-61.

A leftist view of developments in Ghana which led to a second military takeover. Gives a brief historical overview of the Hilla Limann administration and discusses the reasons for the proclaimed "National Democratic Revolution." Discusses recent events in Ghana including the establishment of Defence Committees and the Citizens Vetting Committee. Details incidents such as the murder of the judges and four unsuccessful coup attempts; points out the weaknesses of the present government and administration.

"Trials and Defections." West Africa, 19 September 1983, p. 2173.

Describes the trial of Kwame Pianim who was accused of being involved in the 23 November coup attempt against Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings. Lists names of others involved in the coup attempt and discusses the role of the major participants.

IVORY COAST

Andriamirado, Sennne. "Israel-Afrique: Houphouet a-t-il Raison (Israel-Africa: Is Houphouet Right)?" Jeune Afrique, 28 September 1983, pp. 30-32.

Ivory Coast will soon reopen relations with Israel. The rationale for the resumption of relations is the evacuation of the Israelis from Sinai, but a

more probable reason is the failed promises of Arab economic assistance. A fear of Qadhafi and Israeli support against the Libyans may also be important.

KENYA

Sandgren, David P. "Twentieth Century Religious and Political Divisions Among the Kikuyu of Kenya." African Studies Review, June/September 1982, pp. 195-207.

Describes what took place among one ethnic group in Kenya, the Kikuyu, when they were confronted with British colonialism and American missionary activity. Major splits occurred among Christian Kikuyu in the 1920s and later. These divisions were based to a large extent on differing perceptions on how to deal with the colonial/missionary intrusion. These divisions among the Kikuyu, Kenya's largest and most powerful ethnic group, have persisted into the present and affect current political activity.

LIBERIA

"Doe Goes to Israel." West Africa, 29 August 1983, pp. 1994-96.

Details aspects of President Doe's trip to Israel as the first black African head of state to visit that country since 1971. Discusses Doe as the purported target of Libyan hostilities, the signing of a military agreement with Israel, and the request for agricultural assistance and aid in setting up a shipping line and reorganizing Air Liberia.

NAMIBIA

Collett, Alec. "The UN Plan." New African, October 1983, pp. 28-29.

Despite optimism for Namibian independence following UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar's visit to Pretoria and Namibia, neither the author, SWAPO or the heads of the frontline states foresee independence in the near future. Even if the Cuban troop issue is resolved, the author states, there is the "newly conceived US concept that Angolan President dos Santos must reach an accommodation with UNITA leader Savambi before there can be peace in the region."

Nujoma, Sam. "We Will Intensify the Armed Struggle." Sechaba (London), July 1983, pp. 9-13.

Excerpts from the speech given by SWAPO President Sam Nujoma at the International Conference in Solidarity with the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence in April 1983.

NIGERIA

Ikoku, S. G. "Nigeria Report: Victory and Defeat in the Nation's Democracy." Africa Now, September 1983, pp. 59-64.

Looks at the recent elections in Nigeria and attempts to forecast political trends in Africa's most populous state. Asserts that the military will no longer play a role in politics and that the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) has demonstrated its commitment to a multiparty democracy.

SOUTH AFRICA

Denham, Alyn H. "Firepower on Tires: The G-6 High Mobility Self-Propelled Gun." Gung-Ho, July 1983, pp. 66, 68, and 69.

A photo essay on South Africa's new G-6 gun.

"Impalas: Lions in Antelopes' Guise." Paratus (Pretoria), August 1983, pp. 4-5.

A photo essay on the uses, training, and reliability of the SAAF's Impala aircraft. The SAAF currently has the MKI and MKII variants of the Impala craft in its inventory. The MKII was used in Operation Skerwe against ANC installations in Maputo, Mozambique, in May 1983. Fighter training is carried out at the 85 Combat Flying School in Pietersburg.

"The Navy's 'Watchdogs' of Our Harbours." Paratus (Pretoria), August 1983, p. 43.

Describes the history, role, and training of the Natal Naval Command Diving Corps. Contains a brief interview with the unit's commander, Chief Petty Officer D. J. P. Brits. Distinguishes between the diving abilities of regular National Service men (who can dive in water up to 15 meters deep) and career divers called "Diver 1's" (who are trained to dive to 35 meters).

"Pretoria's Commissions of Enquiry." Sechaba (London), July 1983, pp. 22-26 and 28.

Presents the ANC's interpretations of 24 South African Commission reports since 1976.

"Ululations at Passing Out Parade." Paratus (Pretoria), August 1983, pp. 60-61.

Describes the passing out parade of the January 1983 intake of 1st Infantry Battalion of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force at Molopo Military Base near Mmabatho. As part of the parade, "the new troops demonstrated important urban counter-insurgency tactics such as riot control drills and the D formation."

Urnov, A. Y. South Africa's Policies in Africa. Moscow: Nauka Publishes, 1982, 276 pp. Reviewed by V. Rasnitsyn in International Affairs (Moscow), August 1983, pp. 136-37.

Presents the Soviet view of the South Africa Defense Force and South Africa's arms production capabilities.

A brief history and description of the SADF Commando unit in Vereeniging (south of Johannesburg). Describes the new Commando headquarters and lists some key Commando personalities.

Viljoen, C. L. "Revolutionary War Has Become . . . the Scourge of the Civilized World." Paratus (Pretoria), August 1983, pp. 22-23 and 36.

The text of a speech given by General C. L. Viljoen, Chief of the SADF, at a recent conference at the Institute for Strategic Studies, University of Pretoria. The conference's theme was revolutionary warfare and counter-insurgency.

SWAZILAND

"A New Regent Emerges." New African, October 1983, p. 35.

Since the death of King Sobhuza in 1982, the Swazi Queen Regent, Crown Prince, and Prime Minister have been replaced and several Swazi Princes have been detained by members of the Swazi royal family and ruling Council (the Liqoqo). The author speculates on why these events have happened and what this means for Swaziland.

ZAIRE

Serrallonga, Frances. "Mobutu Wins New Friends." New African, October 1983, pp. 24-26.

President Mobutu's amnesty for political opponents and the return of some prominent exiles have improved Mobutu's international image, and increasingly cordial relations with the West and improved relations with neighboring countries have made life uncomfortable for all of his opponents. These opposition groups are discussed in detail.

ZIMBABWE

Grundy, Trevor. "Zimbabwe: Flyaway Justice." New African, October 1983, pp. 29-30.

Three times within the past year the Zimbabwean judiciary has found people (whites and blacks) innocent of charges brought against them by the government; each time the government has redetained the accused following acquittal. The author speculates on the credibility of the Zimbabwean judicial system, and states that this negative image will have an unfavorable impact on Zimbabwe's relations with the West.